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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
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BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

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From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

No. 3. Privileges of Act of 1850, ch. 79, given to certain places.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Act of Congress of the 28th of September 1850, entitled "An Act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts of the United States," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond, the privilege of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandise may be exported, and further provides "that such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American Provinces as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and Proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:"

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the ports of Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Suspension Bridge, and Dunkirk, in the State of New York; Swanton, Alburg, and Island Pond, in the State of Vermont; Toledo, in the State of Ohio; Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin; Michilimackinac, in the State of Michigan; Eastport, in the State of Maine; and Pembina, in the Territory of Minnesota, are and shall be entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces, adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the 7th section of the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, aforesaid, from and after the date of this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of
[L. S.] July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

No. 4. Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Nicaragua.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight
[L. S.] hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

No. 5. Newfoundland to have Benefits of Reciprocity Treaty.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the second section of an act of the Congress of the United States approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four," it is provided that whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton, wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured, unmanufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained:

And whereas I have satisfactory evidence that the province of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the aforesaid treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, so far as they are applicable to that province:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the articles enumerated in the preamble of this proclamation, being the growth and produce of the British North American colonies, shall be admitted from the aforesaid province of Newfoundland into the United States free of duty, so long as the aforesaid treaty shall remain in force.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

No. 6. Respecting Disturbances in Kansas Territory.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas, are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons inhabitants of remote States are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose. And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means, to discountenance and repulse the counsels of the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

No. 7. Respecting Boundary with Mexico.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and the true limits between the territories of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows:

"Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows:

"Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 degrees 47' north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31 degrees 20' north latitude; thence along the side parallel of 31 degrees 20' to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico:"

And whereas, the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out, and established, by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the said treaty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and Mexican Republic, and shall be respected as such by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of June, in
[L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

No. 8. Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be here-
[L. S.] unto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By Order:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

PRIVATE.

[Chapter LXXXVIII.]

An Act to incorporate the Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Adams, as president, and Jacqueline S. Pendleton, William H. Winter, James A. Brown, James A. Tait, and James McDermott, and their successors duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, be and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style, and title of "The Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington," and by that name, style, and title, shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices or other person, whatsoever, within the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate may or can do.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the goods, chattles, and other effects of what kind or nature soever heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said library, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be and the said goods and chattles, and other effects, are hereby vested in and confirmed to the said corporation. And the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money or any goods, chattles, or other effects of what kind or nature soever which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, or bequest: Provided, That the goods, chattles, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation and the moneys, goods, chattles, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and the authority to make, have, and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to appoint a treasurer and librarian and such other officers as they may from time to time deem necessary; to assign them their duties, fix their compensation and remove him or them from office, and appoint another or others in his or their place as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful to the said library, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure; to procure by purchase or otherwise a suitable place for keeping the library; to appoint the time for keeping the library open or for taking out and returning books; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their own body between two annual elections; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures; and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation and library, agreeable to the rules, ordinances, and by-laws thereof during their continuance in office:—Provided, That no less than a majority of the said directors be a quorum to do business; that no rule, ordinance, or by-lay be made repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia or of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That an election for seven directors of this corporation shall be held on the first Monday of April next and on the first Monday in April annually thereafter at the library room, under the direction of such persons as the present directors and their successors may appoint, which appointment shall be at least ten days previous to the day of election. They shall also publish the names of the persons so appointed to hold the election, in some paper published in the city of Washington, at least three days previous to such election's being held, the polls for which shall be kept open from three to nine o'clock, P. M. And no person shall be eligible as a director, or have a right to vote for a director, who is not at the time voting or being voted for, a member of the Columbia Fire Company of the city of Washington, or who shall be in arrears to the said library for any annual contribution, fines, or forfeitures; all persons qualified to vote, may vote either personally or by proxy, by ballot.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act may be repealed, altered, or amended at any time by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the directors of this library for the time being shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities thereof which may have been created or incurred during their respective continuance in office as such directors.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to said library bound copies of the laws of the United States. And furnish annually thereto a bound copy of all documents, journals, laws, and State papers which shall hereafter be published by the authority of Congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency in this District or elsewhere.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation, shall not at any time exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the corporation, however incurred or contracted, to be secured by suit, as other debts and liabilities in any court, or before any tribunal, having jurisdiction of the case.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXIX.]

An Act to establish a Library for Young Men in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Dunlop, chief justice of the circuit court in the District of Columbia; John T. Towers, mayor of the city of Washington; Henry Addison, mayor of the city of Georgetown, Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, John S. Meehan, librarian for Congress, and their successors in said respective offices; with such person as the mayor of Washington may designate; and with such person as the mayor of Georgetown may designate; are hereby created a corporate body forever, under the name of "Columbia's Library for Young Men," and in that name to sue and be sued, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may receive and possess property, real and personal, not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, for a library, for the purpose aforesaid. If a lot and house shall be granted, or devised for said library, and the same shall be accepted by said corporation, no sale thereof shall be made without the consent of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That power is given to said corporation to appoint needful officers, messengers, and laborers, and to compensate them; to pass such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this act; to alter, amend, or revoke them; to limit the ages within which the young men of said District may be entitled to the benefit of this act; to diffuse knowledge among them in such ways as shall be best calculated to instruct them, to elevate their morals, and fit them for usefulness, and to receive assurances of permanent aid from the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and either of them, to sustain said institution by annual or other aid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the corporations may elect a presiding officer from one of their number. If this shall be omitted, the person holding the office first named shall preside, if present, and in succession, in case of absence in the order of the offices designated in the first section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the meeting to organize may be held at such time and place within said District, as a majority may designate, having given notice in writing three days to all the members.—Semi-annual meetings to be held at the library room, on the first Mondays of January and July. All votes, resolutions, by-laws, regulations, and other proceedings to be recorded, and subject to the inspection of each of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or committee of either.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That the property of said corporation shall be exempted from all public assessments and taxes so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a library.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each person designated as provided by the mayor of Washington or Georgetown, may hold his appointment two years, and until his successor shall be appointed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for Congress at any time hereafter to amend or repeal this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize said corporation to make, issue, or put in circulation, any bill, draft, check, promissory note, or change ticket, or any thing else promising or agreeing to pay money intended to circulate as money, or the tendency of which shall be to circulate as money or currency. And the violations of any one of the provisions of this section shall be a forfeiture of the charter herein granted, and a fine of fifty dollars against each one of the directors voting the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation shall not at any time exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable, in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the corporation, however incurred or contracted, to be recovered by suit, as other debts and liabilities, in any court, or before any tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

TREATIES.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, in the city of Berne, on the twenty fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty; which convention, as subsequently amended by competent authorities of the respective governments, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

For this purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States, A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States on a mission to the Swiss Confederation; and the Swiss Federal Council, Henry Druey, President of the Swiss Confederation, Director of the Political Department, and Frederick Frey Herosee, member of the Federal Council Director of the Department of Commerce and of Tolls; who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as States and cantonal, of the contracting parties.—The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages, of the country wherein they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domiciliate or establish themselves permanently, the former in the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess, and alienate therein property, (as is explained in article V;) to manage their affairs; to exercise their profession, their industry, and their commerce; to have establishments; to possess warehouses; to consign their products and their merchandise, and to sell them by wholesale or retail, either by themselves or by such brokers or other agents as they may think proper; they shall have free access to the tribunals, and shall be at liberty to prosecute and defend their rights before courts of justice in the same manner as native citizens, either by themselves or by such advocates, attorneys, or other agents as they may think proper to select. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above mentioned rights, than shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the exercise of political rights, nor to a participation in the property of communities, corporations, or institutions of which the citizens of one party, established in the other, shall not have become members or co-proprietors.

Art. II. The citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or material contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatsoever to which the latter shall not be liable.

In case of war, or of appropriation for purposes of public utility, the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

Art. III. The citizens of one of the two republics, residing or established in the other, who shall desire to return to their country, or who shall be sent thither by a judicial decision, by an act of police, or in conformity with the laws and regulations on morals and mendicity, shall be received at all times and under all circumstances, they, their wives, and their legitimate issue, in the country to which they belong, and in which they shall have preserved their rights in conformity with the laws thereof.

Art. IV. In order to establish their character as citizens of the United States of America, or as citizens of Switzerland, persons belonging to the two contracting countries shall be bearers of passports, or of other papers in due form, certifying their nationality, as well as that of the members of their family, furnished or authenticated by a diplomatic or consular agent of their nation, residing in the one of the two countries which they wish to inhabit.

Art. V. The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner; and their heirs, whether by testament, or *ab intestato*, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property, or inherit it, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs, or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate.

But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State or in the canton in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such term as the laws of the State or canton will permit to sell such property; he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

Art. VI. Any controversy that may arise among the claimants to the same succession, as to whom the property shall belong, shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property is situated.

Art. VII. The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each, in the large cities and important commercial places of their respective States, consuls and vice consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, in the discharge of their duties, as those of the most favored nations. But before any

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the second session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the twenty first day of August 1856, and ended Saturday, the thirtieth day of August, 1856.

[Chapter XXVIII.]

AN ACT to supply an Omission in the Enrolment of a certain Act.

Whereas the following clauses of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, approved the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, to wit:

"For completing the marine hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, eighty six thousand dollars.

"For improving Battery and Washington streets, and road way O P around the custom house at San Francisco California, thirteen thousand four hundred and one dollars, and thirty cents,"—were omitted in the enrolment of the said act:

Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty six thousand dollars for completing the marine hospital, at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and one dollars and thirty cents for improving Battery and Washington streets, and roadway O P around the custom house, at San Francisco, in the State of California, be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise apropppriated.

Approved, August 28, 1856.

[Chapter XXIX.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred fifty seven:—

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on reenlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million two hundred and seventy five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and sixty seven dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses one hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty nine thousand eight hundred and thirty four dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, six hundred and twenty four thousand eight hundred and thirty three dollars and fifty seven cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quarter master's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million and ten thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quarter master's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quarter master's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store houses and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, including those employed as clerks at division and department head quarters, expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quarter-master's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quarter master's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the establish(*lish*)ed posts, including hire of commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, five hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army; for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen; the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, twelve thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, seventy five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's Department, at division and department head quarters, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and three thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To enable Thomas H. Barlow, of Kentucky, to manufacture one of his newly invented rifle cannon, for the purpose of testing the feasibility of their use in the military or naval service of the country, three thousand dollars, to be paid to said Barlow from time to time, as he progresses with the manufacture of the same: Provided, That said cannon shall not be of less calibre than a twelve pounder: And provided further, That the said Barlow shall give good and sufficient security to the Secretary of War, for the faithful expenditure of the money hereby appropriated in the construction of said cannon.

For arsenals, including the purchase of sites for new arsenals of deposit in Texas and New Mexico, and for the erection of suitable magazines and other arsenal buildings in Texas, in California, in Washington or Oregon Territory, and in New Mexico, two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and fifty seven dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty eight thousand eight hundred and ninety two dollars.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, thirty eight thousand dollars.

For the completion, including water wheels and shafting of the new water shops, grading grounds, and construction of bridge at Springfield Armory, Ma-sachusetts, sixty thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnoissances, for military purposes, twenty five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

For the Post Office extension, three hundred thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to the balance undrawn in the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For pay, furnishing and maintaining with quarter master's stores and supplies, and subsistence of mounted and foot companies of Florida volunteers called into the service of the United States, two hundred and forty thousand six hundred sixty seven dollars and fifty two cents.

Approved, August 30, 1856.

[Chapter XXX.]

An Act to fix the Times of holding, in the State of Delaware, the Election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the present year, and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every second year hereafter, shall be and the same is hereby appointed and established for holding elections in the State of Delaware for a representative of said State in the Congress of the United States of America. Provided, That the said elections shall be conducted in such manner and held at such places as are or may be prescribed by the laws of the said State of Delaware.

Approved, August 30, 1856.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] A Resolution authorizing the Purchase and Restoration to the British Government of the Ship "Resolute," late of the British Navy.

Whereas it has become known to Congress that the ship "Resolute," late of the navy of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on service in the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin and the survivors of the expedition under his command, was rescued and recovered in those seas by the officers and crew of the American whaleship, the "George Henry," after the "Resolute" had been necessarily abandoned in the ice by her officers and crew, and after drifting still in the ice for more than one thousand miles from the place where so abandoned—and that the said ship "Resolute" having been brought to the United States by the salvors at great risk and peril, had been generously relinquished to them by her Majesty's government: Now, in token of the deep interest felt in the United States for the service in which her Majesty's said ship was engaged when thus necessarily abandoned, and of the sense entertained by Congress of the act of her Majesty's government in surrendering said ship to the salvors:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause the said ship "Resolute" with all her armament, equipment, and the property on board when she arrived in the United States, and which has been preserved in good condition, to be purchased of her present owners, and that he send the said ship with every thing pertaining to her as aforesaid, after being fully repaired and equipped at one of the navy yards of the United States, back to England under control of the Secretary of the Navy, with a request to her Majesty's government that the United States may be allowed to restore the said ship "Resolute" to her Majesty's service—and for the purchase of said ship and her appurtenances, as aforesaid, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 28, 1856.

[No. 2.] A Resolution authorizing the Acceptance of certain Medals from Foreign Governments.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Surgeon Thomas Williamson and Passed Assistant Surgeon James F. Harrison, of the United States Navy, be and they are hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently awarded to them by the Emperor of France.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That Lieutenant M. F. Maury, of the United States Navy, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently presented to him by the governments of Prussia and Holland, and the Republic of Bremen.

Approved, August 30, 1856.

[No. 3.] A Resolution allowing Doctor E. K. Kane, and the Officers associated with him in their late Expedition to the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such Token of Acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britain as it may please to present.

Whereas, the President of the United States has communicated to Congress a request from the Government of Great Britain that permission should be given by this Government allowing Doctor Elisha K. Kane, a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and the officers who were with him in his late expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept from the Government of Great Britain some "token of thankfulness," and as a memorial of the sense entertained by that Government of "their arduous and generous services" in that behalf—

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress hereby consents that Dr. Elisha K. Kane, of the Navy of the United States, and such of the officers who were with him in the expedition aforesaid, as may yet remain in the service of the United States, may accept from the Government of Great Britain such token of the character aforesaid as it may be the pleasure of that government to present to them.

Approved, August 30, 1856.

[No. 4.] A Resolution authorizing Alexander D. Bache to accept a Medal presented to him by the King of Sweden.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medal recently presented to him by the King of Sweden.

Approved, August 30, 1856.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn that Dr. Charles Harris, a highly respectable citizen of Catawba county, came to his death on Monday night, the 19th inst., under most distressing circumstances. It appears that he left home for the purpose of going to Concord; but before proceeding directly for that point he had occasion to visit a neighbor's house, and in attempting to do so, he lost his way in the woods. On arriving at a small branch he dismounted from his horse in order to discover the road, and in crossing the branch he stepped upon the ice, which yielded under his weight and plunged him in the water.—His horse, in the meantime, had ran off and left him alone. After he had gotten out of the water, being thoroughly chilled and benumbed with cold and his clothes frozen, he dragged himself to the brow of the hill where he fell and perished in the snow.

Western Democrat.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Advocate says that at the Chancery sale on Monday, in that town, twenty one negroes, children, women and men, brought $14,958, an average of $712,28. One man sold for $1,335; one girl, thirteen years old, brought $1,225, and a little boy, 11 years old, sold at $937. The sale was a cash one. Slave property feels the stimulus of Buchanan's election, and of the high prices of cotton. This season they have hired and sold for prices beyond those known for many years.

☞Ichabod Griggs, a sober industrious man in easy circumstances, hung himself near Danville, Va. No cause is known for the rash act, except that he was to have been married on the next day. The license was found in his pocket.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

☞Judge Caldwell will hold the Spring Term of the Superior Courts on this Circuit.

☞John Hawkins, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of this county, died last week, at his residence seven miles west of this town.

Death of Wm. Williams, Esq.

A private letter from St. Louis, Missouri, brings the melancholly intelligence of the death of William Williams, Esq., late of this place. About a year since Mr. Williams removed to St. Louis, and entered upon the practice of his profession as a Lawyer, with flattering prospects. Now, alas for the fleeting nature of earthly hopes, he is gone! He left a wife, but no children.

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer has donned an entire new suit, from top to toe, and a beautiful sheet it is. The Enquirer is one of the ablest papers in the Union—a sound National Democratic journal. We learn from the last number that the Democrats of Cincinnati were about to cut down their hickory poles, erected during the late Presidential campaign, and distribute them among the poor of the city for fuel. That is sound Democracy, founded upon Bible authority.

☞The many friends of the Rev. Alexander J. Cansler, will rejoice to learn that he has purchased a farm and settled permanently in Polk county. His post office address is Columbus.

Murder.

A man by the name of Hooper shot and instantly killed another named Parker, in Jackson county, last week. A woman affair. Hooper is in jail at Waynesville.

Frozen.

We learn from the Herald of Truth that two young men, W. P. Bane and John Ward, were found frozen to death on the mountain south of Hendersonville, on the 31st ult.

Carolina Baptist.

This jonrnal, which has been suspended for twelve months past, has been revived by the Rev. James Blythe, and will, if properly sustained, make its regular appearance. It is very neatly printed and filled with interesting matter.

Rabun Gap Railroad.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Mercury, of 29th ult., says: "We understand that Judge Frost, President of the Blue Ridge or Rabun Gap railroad, has directed a suspension of the work now in progress in Tennessee upon this road. What considerations have prompted this apparently ill advised step, we do not know. It is ruinous, we presume, to the contractors as their creditors are attaching their property; so we judge from the number of mules we have seen in charge of the sheriff upon the streets. We understand, also, that Mr. Swan, the President of the Tennessee part of the line, in pursuance of a determination sometime since formed and repeatedly expressed, has resigned."

Something in a Name!

The name of one of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by whose vote Forney was defeated and Cameron elected, is *Meaner*, who openly boasts that he received $8,000 for voting for Cameron. He says he would have voted for Forney for $5,000, but no offer was made. Who will doubt, after this, that there is something in a name?—This scoundrel is well named, at all events.—*Meaner* he is, truly,—*meaner* than skunk soup!

Standard Weight of Grain.

The Legislature has passed a law regulating the weight of grain, which goes into effect thirty days from the present time.

Wheat to weigh	60	pounds	to the	bushel.
Corn	"	54	"	"
Rye	"	56	"	"
Rice	"	44	"	"
B. Wheat	"	50	"	"
Barley	"	48	"	"
Oats	"	40	"	"
Flaxseed	"	55	"	"
Peas	"	50	"	"
Corn Meal	"	46	"	"

The law does not, we understand, prevent persons from selling by the bushel without weighing.

ALL GONE.—Of the 26 members of the famous Hartford Convention, every one has passed to his grave.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Feb. 4, 1857.

The General Assembly adjourned this morning, *sine die*. The legislative labors of eighty days are brought to a close.

Seldom has any State needed more of wise and beneficent legislation,—the more especially as, under our *slow* system of things in North Carolina, all that is left imperfect is without remedy, for two years to come. Let us take a brief retrospect, to see how far this sore necessity has been met.

On the great vital subject of internal improvement, on which, infinitely more than all other questions, our hopes, our prospects, our existence as a commonwealth worth living in, depends, much has been said, little done, and that little not for the West.

A charter has been granted, without State aid, for a railroad from Cheraw to the Chatham coal fields, which will probably never be constructed. Further aid has been extended to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Ship Canal, which will soon be constructed. The Deep River Navigation has been dropped by the State, and the four hundred and fifty thousand dollars already expended, abandoned as a thing past hope. To the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, no further aid has been granted by the State. The only amendments to the Charter have been, to authorise the Company to fix their Eastern terminus at pleasure, and to allow other corporations and counties to subscribe. Provision has been made to complete the connection of the N. C. Railroad with Beaufort. Further aid to relieve the N. C. "Central" Railroad of its embarrassments has been freely given. For the "Western Extension," provision is made to complete the Road to Morganton!—with a slight amendment, professedly to facilitate the the construction of the next section West, which amounts to nothing; and for the rest, leaving us to depend on the old Charter of the Western N. C. Railroad, viz: that so soon as any one section is completed and put in operation, books of subscription shall be opened for the next section, the State subscribing two thirds whenever individuals shall have subscribed one third.

The bill to remove the restrictions from the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Charter has been slain; all that could be obtained being, to take off the restriction of guage between Asheville and the Tennessee line, and leaving the Company to adopt whatever guage they please, between those points. This making the break of guage at Asheville, will build up that place, *if* the means can be raised to construct the Road.

We thus see that the counties West of the Blue Ridge have been "slaughtered," their just and reasonable expectations thwarted, and their members, as one of them expressed it in debate, "go home, emphatically, with their fingers in their mouths"! Where does the blame of this thing lie?

No *party* can be held exclusively responsible. Both are implicated alike on the record. The vote on these questions was not a party, but a sectional one. But the *man* on whom, of all others, the responsibility rests, is the former *internal improvement* candidate for governor—Gen. Alfred Dockery. The "Western Extension" bill, providing for the prompt cutting of the tunnel through the mountains, as a *State work*, had passed the Senate. In that body, from its constitution, the West is weakest. In the Commons the two sections are more equally balanced. It was regarded, therefore, that the battle was over. By the rules of the body, when a bill had once passed, no "motion to reconsider" is in order, unless made on the same day, or by twelve o'clock of the day succeeding.—About eleven, the "Senator from Richmond" made his motion to reconsider, which was finally adopted, and resulted in the death of the bill. He, therefore, is entitled to the "bad eminence," the unenviable distinction, of striking that death blow. Nor was the honorable Senator content to stop here, in dealing out his favors to our Western people.—On the very next day he made two elaborate and effective speeches against the French Broad bill. But it is useless to denounce the gentleman. He announced that he never expected again to ask office from the people, and our Western friends can therefore only render him their *thanks!* But against his aiders and abetters, they can make a mark opposite their names, which may be useful for reference at a future day.

The consideration now arises—what is the West to do? That there has been a gross denial of justice to them, there can be no doubt. Will they quietly submit to this foul and continued repetition of wrong? If they do, they are not the high spirited people I have taken them to be. Then what is the West—I mean the West of the Blue Ridge—to do? "Where shall we go?"

In the first place they should *build the French Broad Railroad*, taking the Charter even as it is. Let them expend all the subscription they can raise, be it much or little, on immediately commencing the work, with the assurance that if once begun, *it will go through*, and with the avowed determination, that after this denial of justice from the State, *as we live*, we will—we *shall* build our own road, with our own money, in such a manner as we please.

For the rest let our people determine that henceforth they will be bound to the car of no party, and take such an attitude as will enable them effectually to strike for their rights—to act with their friends and punish their enemies, without regard to factions or names. Let them determine that above all things they will have *their rights*, and stick at no half way measures for obtaining them. The mode and the measure, of the action requisite for this, circumstances will suggest, and time will develope. Let the platform be—our *rights*, in defiance of all the world.

Need I inform you that the taxes are raised. Fifty cents on the poll—fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of land—four cents on the interest of money, and all else in proportion. The only reduction being the repeal of the tax on marriage licenses—and, by the way, it is no longer indictable to pass small bank notes. This is the principal feature of legislation that our people are to feel. And so, for the present we will dismiss the subject of the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina—God save the State—wishing them a safe return to their several places of abode, and that, as a general rule, they will stay there.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

To Your Tents, O Isreal!

Mr. Atkin: I am an humble citizen of the county of Buncombe, and not at all accustomed to writing for newspapers. But, sir, it does seem to me that the time has come, when every citizen of Western North Carolina should stand forth, and not only speak, and write, but *act*.

The means, or measures we should adopt, under our present state of affairs, I do not pretend to be competent to advise; but something ought to be done, and if this article has any influence in bringing forward individuals who are able and *well qualified* to set on foot some plan by which we may be relieved from our present inequality with our fellow-citizens of the Eastern part of the State, it will have answered the end for which it was intended.

Are we, sir, to sit down and submit tamely and quietly to all the burdens of taxation, and other inequalities that are being imposed upon us, and get nothing in return? Just to think of it, in the Eastern part of our State they have their rail roads and navigable rivers, and we of the West are paying enormously high rates of taxes to aid them in building their roads, and improving the navigation of their rivers—and now, I ask, what has been done for us in return, in our part of the State? I ask you, fellow-citizens—speak out, say what has been done for Western North Carolina.

Two years ago we got a shadow of a charter for a rail road, (I allude to the French Broad road,) and it can't rightly be called any thing else—not one cent from the State to aid in building it. And the legislature that gaanted it, took good care to place such restrictions upon this charter that South Carolina and Tennessee, from whom we might have obtained aid, are unwilling to go into it. So you see it amounts to nothing after all. Our own State will do nothing for us. And in our present condition other States, which would be willing to aid us, cannot do it, or at least are not willing to invest their capital in our road, under the present features of its charter—and we cannot blame them for it.

We had, heretofore, some hope that the Central road would be extended West to us. That project is now blasted forever, or at least for the present generation. We asked to have the restriction taken off the charter of the French Broad road, so that South Carolina and Tennessee would join us in building it. But no, sir, we could not obtain even this small favor. Our State won't aid us herself, nor let others do it. Why, sir, our taxes are becoming so enormously high (and it is to aid in building rail roads in the East and middle portions of the State,) that it will be about as much as our farmers can do to make enough off their farms to pay their taxes. These high rates of taxes I have no doubt would be cheerfully submitted to, if our State would do anything for us in return. If we had a rail road in progress of construction, or even a prospect for such an event soon, we could better afford to put up with it, as it would enhance the value of our lands and productions, instil new life in business of every description, and Western North Carolina would be a desirable country to live in. But, sir, under the present aspect of our affairs, it would not surprise me in the least if we in the next five years loose many—very many, of our best citizens. There are so many inducements held out in other places, and particularly in the Great North West. Improvements are progressing at such a rapid pace there, that unless we can do something in the way of rail road facilities, to induce our citizens to remain with us, many of them will leave the country. I have already heard of some of our first citizens and farmers desiring to sell out and go to the north-west, in consequence of all our prospects being cut off.

Something ought to be done, and something *must* be done, or we are ruined people. With my present feelings and views of the matter, I go for annexation to South Carolina, if such a thing can be brought about amicably. If we can't get in there, try Georgia next, and then Tennessee. It would be decidedly better for the counties west of the Blue Ridge to be attached to either of those States. If we belonged to any one of them we would have a rail road right off. Our own State, I verily believe, is determined never to do anything for us, only in the way of taxation. A CITIZEN OF BUNCOMBE.

Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

The death of this distinguished man was announced in the House of Representatives on the 29th ult., by Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in an appropriate and touching manner. Messrs. Quitman, Campbell, of Ohio, and Clingman also addressed the House, bearing testimony to the ability and worth of the eminent dead. We have room only for the remarks of Mr. Clingman. He said:

Mr. Speaker, coming, as I do, from the same section of the country to which Mr. Brooks belonged, I hope the House will indulge me for a few moments. As his State and mine are contiguous, our districts were so near each other, and such was the intercourse between our constituents, that he was well known and highly honored among those whom I represent. Of the incidents of his life, both political and military, the gentlemen who preceded me have so appropriately spoken that nothing is left for me to add.

My personal acquaintance with him began with the the commencement of his service in this House; and the fact that we represented adjoining States, and those who were united by many ties both in the past and the present, together with great similarity in our political feelings and views, at once made us intimate friends. Even now, while I attempt to speak, so many recollections crowd on me of incidents that were interesting and touching in our personal intercourse, that it is difficult for me to avoid the expression of feelings that might seem out of place here.

The presence of death, always painful, is doubly appalling when it comes suddenly, and falls on one in vigor of manhood, with bright prospects before him. No one among us, sir, can look to the future with more confidence than he might well have done.—With his own immediate constituents his popularity was unbounded. He had, too, the confidence of his native State—a State eminently distinguished for the generosity with which she appreciates merit in her sons. He had already, likewise, acquired distinction in the national councils. If to insure success in statesmanship, it were indeed necessary, as some have supposed, that one should be an adept in the arts of deception and hypocrisy, then only would he have been unfitted for such a theatre; for he was pre-eminently frank, open, and manly. Sooner than harbor a thought requiring concealment, he would have thrown it away as something unworthy to be retained.

He usually followed his impulses, because he never doubted their innocence and propriety. While prompt to meet what he regarded as an injury or an insult, he was ever more prompt to make amends for any unintentional wrong to another. His generosity in this respect was unsurpassed. He carried it sometimes to the extent of jeoparding his own rights, rather than fall short of all that was due to another. Possessed of the highest order of courage, he retained with it all the kindness and amiability of childhood. So endowed, it is not strange that he had a large circle of warm and ardent personal friends. Favorite as he was of South Carolina, the sudden termination of his career will produce a profound melancholy throughout her entire length and breadth. The truthfulness and directness of his character, not less than his intellectual qualities, have endeared him to thousands in a State whose citizens are distinguished for the ardor of their attachments and the generosity of their emotions. It will be long before his name can be there pronounced without calling up sensations of the deepest sorrow.

These painful and saddening occurrences are resting places in the struggles of life.—But all of us have duties, and some have hopes, to carry the mind forward, and we should ever have present the idea that while life itself will fade, the recollection of great and noble acts give it, even here upon earth, a sort of immortality.

☞R. B. Rhett, jr., Esq, has purchased the interest of the late Wm. R. Taber, jr., in the Charleston Mercury, and the paper will hereafter be published by Heart & Rhett.

☞Ex Governor James H. Hammond will be run for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

☞Gov. Bragg has appointed Rev. Bannister Turner, of Haywood county, Superintendent of the Western Turnpike Road, in place of Capt. Stephen Munday, resigned.—This is a good appointment. Mr. Turner will make an excellent officer.

Frightful Gunpowder Explosion.

The last English papers contained a telegraphic despatch announcing a dreadful explosion of gunpowder at Naples. A Paris paper contains a private letter giving the particulars:

"A frightful accident took place here at half past twelve o'clock yesterday. The magazine at the arsenal exploded. The report and the concussion were so great as to be observed all over the city. Houses shook, windows were broken, doors flew open, and people rushed about in terror and screaming as if it was the end of the world. At first no one could imagine what it was. Some thought it was a bombardment, some an earthquake, and some an infernal machine.—All the houses were filled with the smell of powder and sulphur. In a few minutes, however, people were somewhat more quiet, for by a dense smoke rising from the new castle it was plain that the dangerous deposit of the powder there had exploded. All the batteries on the mole had disappeared. The guns, with their sentinels, had been swallowed up in the sea. Stones, flakes of fire, and a shower of cinders were thrown to the centre of the finest part of the city. The number of persons killed is estimated at forty."

Col. James Gardner, the editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia. It is thought that B. H. Hill, Esq., late Fillmore elector, will be the opposing candidate.

For the year 1856, the tax on dogs in England yielded about one million dollars.

Bank of the State and Bank of Cape Fear.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wilder, having been amended in that body so as to render it nearly, if not entirely the same as the charter granted two years ago, finally passed, and was transmitted to the Commons. On the third reading in the latter body, on motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the Senate bill was stricken out, and a bill to re-charter the same Bank, introduced by him some weeks since, was substituted; and this bill after being amended in several particulars, received the sanction of the Commons, and went to the Senate, where it was passed to enrolment by a large majority.

This bill extends the corporate existence of the Bank of the State of North Carolina to 1885. It increases the capital stock, now $1,500,000, to 3,000,000—the State to take a half million, to be paid in annual instalments of $125,000, in State bonds; and individuals may, within twelve months, take $1,000,000; and whatever amount of the latter sum which may remain unsubscribed at the end of twelve months, may be taken by the State. New subscribers are to have preference over the present stockholders in taking stock. The tax is at present thirty cents per share, and the limit beyond which the Legislature cannot go, one dollar; but the dividends may be taxed to the same extent (and no further) as interest on money loaned. The Bank is required to loan the State $200,000 on sixty days' notice. There is also a provision for issuing, to a certain amount, one and two dollar notes.

A bill, also introduced by Mr. Bledsoe, to establish a sinking Fund, has passed into a law. The Commissioners named in the law are Judge Ruffin, Hon. D. L. Swain, and Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. The Fund is composed of dividends on the preferred stock in the N. C. Road, the tax on the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State, and of dividends derived from the State's stock of $500,000 in the Bank of the State, and $500,000 in the Bank of Cape Fear—provision having been made for subscribing the same amount, to be paid in bonds, to the latter as to the former Bank. These stocks are to be held in the name of the Sinking Fund, and that Fund is pledged to redeem the bonds on which they are based, at par value. If the Banks make ten per cent. the difference, per annum, in favor of the Sinking Fund, after paying to the Banks the interest on the bonds will be $40,000.

The objectionable restrictions imposed by the last Legislature, which granted the charter, on the Bank of Cape Fear, have also been removed; and the two Banks have, we learn, been placed on the same footing in every respect, with the exception of the power conferred on the Bank of the State to issue small notes. Any future legislature may, however—and it is so provided in the charter—restrict the State Bank to not less than three dollar notes.

These are important and valuable measures, and their author, Mr. Bldsoe, is entitled to much credit for the zeal and ability with which he has pressed them on the attention of the House of Commons. It is impossible to meet every objection, or to secure every desirable feature in the Bank charters.

The charter of the Bank of the State is believed to be a liberal one; and the stockholders, it is thought, will promptly accept it.

Raleigh Standard.

Burning of Negro Mose in Alabama.—We find the following account of the burning of this negro, at Abbeville, Ala., in the Eufaula *Native*. It will be recollected that the crime for which Mose was burned, was the murder of his master:

A large concourse of people was assembled at Abbeville, numbering some 5000. The negro was taken from the jail by the guard; no opposition was offered by the Sheriff.—The place was arranged before the negro arrived. A green pine stake was set in the ground firmly, and round that, a pile of fat pine was arranged in diameter about six feet, and about four feet high. He was bound head and feet to the pole, and before fire was placed to the pole, the wretch made the following confession. "That he had murdered his master, but would not have done so had it not been for a white man." He made some other confessions, implicating a white man and another negro in the affair.

Our informant says that when he left the fire had already consumed his head, legs, and feet, and that they were piling on more wood to finish the body.

A Sad Picture.—The miseries of India are thus strongly depicted in a late number of the London Times:

"The pestilence (cholera) broke out in Aqua in May last, and in a few months slew upwards of sixteen thousand people. At Mean Meer men died two hours after being seized. Estimates give the total loss of life at ninety thousand persons. The disease everywhere seemed to have spared the women, and most certainly did not attack European females—a singular fact, which suggests the idea that bad liquor may be the predisposing cause. The mere cost to the company of the outbreak will exceed £60,000 sterling."

A Cure for Scarlet Fever.—As you have published some excellent articles on that scourge of youthful and infantile life, scarlet fever, permit me to give to the public, through your columns, a very simple and efficacious remedy for the terrible soreness and ulceration of the mouth and throat in aggravated cases. Take equal quantities of honey and sweet oil—both should be pure—say one table spoonful of each, or one tea spoonful; heat it on a sheet of glazed letter paper over a spirit or fluid lamp, and give the patient, at frequent intervals, a small quantity, as cold as it can be taken. It can do no harm, and has, in some cases, where the collection of mucus in the throat and mouth almost produced suffocation, saved the patient's life.—*New York Evening Post.*

☞A newly married man declared that if he had another inch of happiness, he could not live. His wife and sister are obliged to roll him on the floor and pat him with a shingle every day, to keep him from collapsing with happiness.

An apple has been produced in Oregon measuring 18 1-2 inches round, and weighing two pounds and five and a half ounces.

A flower for the heart—a wife full of truth, innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Wm. Hicks, J. Stark Simms, Esq., of Polk county, to Miss Martha L., daughter of Wm. Bryson, Esq., of Hendersonville.

On the 1st inst., by Isaac M. Broyles, Esq., Hiram A. Ray, of Yancey, to Miss Mollie Tomlin, of Missouri.

On the 4th, by S. D. Poor, Esq., Add Thomas to Miss M. Gaddice, all of Yancey.

Mrs. Dorcas B. Henry.

With the subject of this brief obituary the writer had no acquaintance. A friend has furnished the following facts. She was born February 9th, 1797. Many years ago she made profession of religion, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her health, for several years last past, has been very poor. During much of the time her sufferings were very great. A complication of diseases confined her to her room and bed for some time past, and terminated her stay on earth on the morning of Feb. 5th, 1857. In her last sickness she evinced great composure and resignation to death.

Her mortal remains were committed to the bosom of her mother earth, in the Cemetary near Sulphur Springs, on the 6th instant, to wait the call of that voice which shall summon the sleeping millions to judgment.

[*Communicated.*

Asheville, Feb. 10. 1857.
Herald of Truth will please copy.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57]y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. K. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News. D. REYNOLDS.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.
Feb. 5, 1857 4t

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.
Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

BLANK WARRANTS
For sale at this Office.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*
Feb. 5, 1857.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient. JOHN W. WILSON.
January 29, 1857.

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker.
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

STEPHEN LEE.
January 15, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposi e Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.
Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*
January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

BUNCOMBE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on Brush Creek, one and a half miles from my residence, containing over 200 Acres about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS.

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No humbuggery—the land must and shall be sold. Sale on the premises

L. C. CLAYTON.
Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

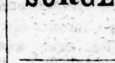
THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

PIANOS—MUSIC.



A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

WM. BEAL,
Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.
Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished, accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company,* convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 25 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Wilie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis,* on application at ASTON'S.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons,* therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
Jan. 1, 1857.

consul [or vice consul] shall act as such, he shall, in the ordinary form, be approved of by the government to which he is commissioned.

In their private and business transactions, consuls and vice consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws by a consul or a vice consul, the government to which he is commissioned may, according to circumstances, withdraw his exequatur, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government its reasons for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or other functionary, visit, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Art. VIII. In all that relates to the importation, exportation, and transit of their respective products, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation shall treat each other, reciprocally, as the most favored nation, union of nations, State, or society, as is explained in the following articles:

Art. IX. Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

Art. X. In order the more effectually to attain the object contemplated in article VIII, each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation, union of nations, State, or society, which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party.

Art. XI. Should one of the contracting parties impose differential duties upon the products of any nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products, destined to enter the country by which the differential duties are imposed.

Art. XII. The Swiss territory shall remain open to the admission of articles arriving from the United States of America: in like manner, no port of the said States shall be closed to articles arriving from Switzerland, provided they are conveyed in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of any country having free access to the ports of said States. Swiss merchandise arriving under the flag of the United States, or under that of one of the nations most favored by them shall pay the same duties as the merchandise of such nation; under any other flag it shall be treated as the merchandise of the country to which the vessel belongs.

In case of shipwreck and of salvage on the coasts of the United States, Swiss merchandise shall be respected and treated as that belonging to citizens of the said States.

The United States consent to extend to Swiss products, arriving or shipped under their flag, the advantages which are or shall be enjoyed by the products of the most favored nation arriving or shipped under the same flag.

It is hereby understood that no stipulation of the present article shall in any manner interfere with those of the four aforegoing articles, nor with the measures which have been or shall be adopted by either of the contracting countries in the interest of public morality, security, or order.

Art. XIII. The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found.

Art. XIV. Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit:

Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning); attempt to commit murder; rape, forgery, or the emission of forged papers; arson, robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; *piracy;* embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

Art. XV. On the part of the United States the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and on the part of the Swiss Confederation by that of the Federal Council.

Art. XVI. The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

Art. XVII. The provisions of the aforegoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

Art. XVIII. The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Art. XIX. This convention shall be submitted, on both sides, to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, under reserve of the above mentioned ratifications, both in the English and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at the city of Berne, this twenty fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
H. DRUEY. [L. S.]
F. FREI-HEROSEE. [L. S.]

And whereas the convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 8th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John Hitz, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
[L. S.] fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries at Kanagawa on the thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, which treaty, is word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi, Daigahu no kami, Ido, prince of Tsus Sima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, member of the board of revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [*Note.*—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

Art. 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Sinoda, or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Art. 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Art. 5. Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Magasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadrou to that place.

Art. 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Art. 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Art. 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose and in no other manner.

Art. 9. It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Art. 10. Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Art. 11. There shall be appointed, by the government of the United States, consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty: provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Art. 12. The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of Kayei, the seventh year, third month, and third day.

M. C. PERRY.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Simoda, on the 21st of February last, by Commander H. A. Adams, of the United States navy, and Ido Tsocsima, Nokami, Isawa Mimasaki, Nokami, Tsococki Socroega, Nokami, Ido Towse, Kokahien Itsilo, with Tasnoske for interpreter, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty second day of June, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, in the city of Washington on the twenty first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four; which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, animated by the desire to secure and extend by an amicable convention the relations happily existing between the two countries, have, to this effect, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, and Luneburg, Dr. Julius Samson, his said Highness' consul at Mobile, Alabama; who, after the exchange of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Art. I. The citizens of each one of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property, within the jurisdiction of the other, subject to the laws of the State or country where the domicil is, or the property is found, either by testament, donation, or *ab intestato*, or in any other manner; and their heirs, being citizens of the other party, shall inherit all such personal estates, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession of the same, either personally or by attorney, and dispose of them as they may think proper, paying to the respective governments no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country in which the said property shall be found would be liable in a similar case; and in the absence of such heir or heirs the same care shall be taken of the property that would be taken, in the like case, for the preservation of the property of a citizen of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same; and in case any dispute should arise between claimants to the same succession, as to the property thereof, the question shall be decided according to the laws, and by the judges, of the country in which the property is situated.

Art. II. If, by the death of a person owning real property in the territory of one of the high contracting parties, such property should descend, either by the laws of the country or by testamentary disposition, to a citizen of the other party, who on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to retain the actual possession of such property, such term as the laws of the State or country will permit shall be allowed to him to dispose of such property, and collect and withdraw the proceeds thereof without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which such real property may be situated.

Art. III. The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the government of the United States on the one part, or that of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg on the other, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, at Washington, within twelve months after its date, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, this twenty first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy ninth.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
JULIUS SAMSON, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 28th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries in the city of Naples on the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five: which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at Naples January 13th, 1855.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with a desire to maintain and preserve from all harm the relations of good understanding which have at all times so happily subsisted between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States, have mutually agreed to perpetuate by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognize as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Robert Dale Owen, minister resident at Naples, of the United States of America; and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has conferred like powers on Mr. Louis Carafa della Spina, of the dukes of Tractto, weekly majordomo of his Majesty, commendator of his royal order of the civil merit of Francis the First, grand cross of the distinguished royal Spanish order of Charles the Third, great officer of the order of the legion d'honneur, grand cross of the order of St. Michael of Baviera, grand cross of the Florentine order of the merit under the title of St. Joseph, grand cross of the order of Parma of the merit under the title of St. Ludovico, grand cross of the Brazilian order of the rose, provisionally charged with the portfolio of foreign affairs; and said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Art. 1. The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit: 1st, That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war. 2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

Art. 2. The two high contracting parties reserve themselves to come to an ulterior understanding as circumstances may require with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first article.—But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

Art. 3. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two powers signing this convention. They shall mutually communicate to each other the results of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

Art. 4. The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United State of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, and by his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Washington within the period of twelve months, counting from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Naples, thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 14th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and Baron Winspeare, his Sicilian Majesty's Charge d'affaires in the United States, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
[L. S.] fifty five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $32, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store, where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

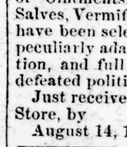
PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.
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A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
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